

By Mr. HAGERTY (for himself, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. BAR-RASSO, Mr. LANKFORD, and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 26. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the amendments made to reporting of third party network transactions by the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida:

S.J. Res. 1. A joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States relative to the line item veto, a limitation on the number of terms that a Member of Congress may serve, and requiring a vote of two-thirds of the membership of both Houses of Congress on any legislation raising or imposing new taxes or fees; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. DAINES, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. LEE, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. VANCE, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. HAWLEY):

S.J. Res. 2. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to limiting the number of terms that a Member of Congress may serve; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TESTER:

S.J. Res. 3. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to clarify the authority of Congress and the States to regulate corporations, limited liability companies, and other corporate entities established by the laws of any State, the United States, or any foreign state; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. DAINES, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. MULLIN, and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

S. Res. 10. A resolution memorializing the unborn by lowering the United States flag to half-staff on the 22nd day of January each year; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DAINES, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HAGERTY, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. BUDD):

S. Res. 11. A resolution designating the week of January 22 through January 28, 2023, as "National School Choice Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself and Mr. MENENDEZ):

S. Res. 12. A resolution designating January 23, 2023, as "Maternal Health Awareness Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. COONS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr.

MURPHY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. REED, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 14. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the purchase of certain firearms by individuals under 21 years of age, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. COONS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. KAINE, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. REED, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. SMITH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WARNER, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 25. A bill to regulate assault weapons, to ensure that the right to keep and bear arms is not unlimited, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Madam President, today I rise to introduce two pieces of legislation, the Assault Weapons Ban and the Age 21 Act.

Assault weapons are weapons of war and they have no place on our streets. We have successfully banned assault weapons in the past, and it is long past time that we do it again.

Last year, our Nation suffered 648 mass shootings according to data from the Gun Violence Archive. That is nearly two mass shootings every day. An analysis by the Rockefeller Institute of Government found that mass shootings involving assault weapons resulted in an average of 2.3 more deaths and 4.4 more injuries than mass shootings that did not involve assault weapons.

Congress must do more to protect people from these deadly weapons.

The good news is, we have a solution that has been proven effective in the past: the Assault Weapons Ban.

I introduced the original Assault Weapons Ban that was signed into law in 1994. In the 10 years that the Assault Weapons Ban was in place, our country saw a 37-percent decline in gun massacres. In the decade after the Assault Weapons Ban expired, gun massacres shot back up by a stunning 183 percent.

There is no doubt that this bill would save lives. While the Assault Weapons Ban was in effect, gun massacres were down. After it expired, gun massacres rose.

We must once again pass the Assault Weapons Ban. I am pleased that so many of my Democratic colleagues have agreed to cosponsor this bill.

At the very least, Congress needs to take the important step of preventing individuals under the age of 21 from purchasing assault weapons. The Age 21 Act, which I am reintroducing today, would do just that.

Under current law, a firearms licensee may not sell or deliver a handgun to a buyer under the age of 21. However, this commonsense protection does not apply to assault weapon purchases. This loophole costs lives.

The Giffords Law Center, using FBI and census data, calculated that while 18- to 20-year-olds make up just 4 percent of the U.S. population, they commit 17 percent of all homicides.

So it makes sense that the law restricts individuals under the age of 21 from purchasing a handgun. But it does not make sense that this restriction does not extend to assault weapons as well. In the last 2 years, the shooter in three of the five deadliest mass shootings in the United States was a man under the age of 21.

If the Age 21 Act had been law last year, it could have stopped the 18-year-old who killed 10 people in Buffalo, NY, and the 18-year-old who killed 21 people in Uvalde, TX. These shooters used assault-style weapons that were legally purchased shortly after their 18th birthdays.

I thank the Senators who have stood with me in support of the Assault Weapons Ban and the Age 21 Act. I urge the rest of our colleagues to join us.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. DAINES):

S. 21. A bill to amend the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 to modify the definition of the term "at-risk community"; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Madam President, I rise to speak in support of the Community Wildfire Protection Act, bipartisan legislation that Senator DAINES and I are reintroducing today.

This bill would ensure that those communities that are deemed to be under the greatest threat from wildfire are eligible to receive existing Federal wildfire grants. This sounds obvious but unfortunately is not the case under current law.

The current definition of an "at-risk community" was codified in the 2003 Healthy Forest Restoration Act. That law requires that, in addition to experiencing significant wildfire risk, an eligible community must either be adjacent to Federal land or included on a list generated in 2001 consisting of voluntary input from States and Tribes.

Unfortunately, this 2001 list is far from objective or comprehensive. Communities on the list were not added based on an objective evaluation of their wildfire risk or threat to life and property, only whether an individual Governor or Tribal leader decided to add them. To make matters worse, there are obvious omissions from the list that show its inadequacy, and in fact, 19 States and territories never submitted a single community.